

THE RANNOCH LOOPER (*SEMIOTHISA BRUNNEATA* THUNBERG) IN SUFFOLK. — I was interested to read in South (*Moths Br. Isles*) that odd specimens have been taken in Cambs., Norfolk, Staffs., Essex, Surrey and Kent. I wish to record therefore that a single specimen of this moth came to my m.v. trap here on 18th July, 1969. — Rev. G. A. FORD, The Rookery Farmhouse, The Street, Norton, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. [This species is regarded as an occasional immigrant to England, and in this respect it is interesting to note that one was taken at Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, by Mr. R. Tomlinson, also on 18th July, 1969. — J.M.C.-H.]

CYCLOPHORA PUPPILLARIA (HUEBNER) IN WEST SURREY. — As an addition to other records of this species in 1977, I should report that a much worn male came to my trap at Bramley on the night of 22nd/23rd October. This invasion seems to have been associated in south-east England with a larger one of *Mythimna vitellina* (Huebner), of a few *Palpita unionalis* (Huebner) and *Orthonama obstipata* (Fabricius), and of at least one *Hippotion celerio* (Linnaeus), though none of these reached me here. The common migrants were very few here in 1977: of *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel) only a dozen, widely spread from 1st August to 30th October, and of *Nomophila noctuella* (D. & S.) and of *Hapalia ferrugalis* (Huebner) none at all. *Autographa gamma* (Linnaeus) was above average in total, but never abundant. A few *Phlogophora meticulosa* (Linnaeus) in May and June were probably natives from over-wintering larvae, and some at least of the 70 scored between 16th August and 10th November may have been offspring of these rather than primary immigrants, though there was certainly some influx in mid-October and again from 5th to 10th November. — R. F. BRETHERTON, Folly Hill, Birtley Green, Bramley, Guildford, Surrey, GU5 0LE, 27.ii.78.

SCILLY RECORDS FOR 1977. — On 23rd March, 1977, I found several second or third instar larvae of *Nothris congressariella* (Bruand) on *Scrophularia scorodonia*, on Tresco, Isles of Scilly, and took half a dozen home. Mere (*Ent. Rec.*, 71: 35-37) states that one of his larvae refused to eat *S. nodosa* when brought home. *S. nodosa* is not one of the foodplants given by Lhomme. My larvae all accepted both *S. nodosa* and *S. aquatica*. Although divided into three groups, only one larva produced an adult. All the others died at the point of attempting to change to pupae. The deaths appeared to be due to an unidentified virus.

On 24th March, 1977, I saw a male *Celastrina argiolus* (L.) in the Town gardens, St. Marys, Isles of Scilly, which appears to be the first Scilly record of this butterfly. On the same day at St. Marys, I also found a male *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker); this too appears to be the first Scilly record, although the species is well established in Cornwall and I understand is spreading fast through the south of England. — R. J. HECKFORD, 6 Havelock Terrace, Lutton, near Ivybridge, Devon.